

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

A daring robbery was yesterday committed at the office of the Maryland Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore. A trunk containing a portion of the securities and papers of the Company, representing about \$175,000, was carried off at about ten o'clock in the morning, and the robbers are still at large. A reward of \$10,000 is offered for their capture.

The trial of Nicholas Hoffman, in the Criminal Court of Baltimore City, charged with killing Wm. Young, colored, on the night of the 15th of May last, has resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

A Washington despatch contradicts the statement that General Sherman had ordered troops to remove the colored squatters from the land assigned them by General Butler at Hampton, Va.

A New York paper of yesterday afternoon states "that the mission to England will be of the order of ex-Senator E. D. Morgan, of New York."

President Grant and family will leave Washington on Friday night to attend the Fourth of July celebration at Westport, Connecticut. They will return on Wednesday next.

Seven cases of sunstroke occurred in Baltimore yesterday, of which, however, only one had a fatal result. Despatches from elsewhere report a continuance of the intense heat.

The Frederick (Maryland) Republican places the name of General Grant at the head of its editorial columns as the Radical candidate for President in 1872.

Two destructive fires occurred yesterday morning at Providence, Rhode Island, involving the loss of a large amount of property. Supposed the work of incendiaries.

Francis B. Cutting, a leading member of the New York bar, and formerly a prominent democratic politician, died on Sunday aged sixty-six years.

Of eighty-six cadets examined at the West Point Military Academy yesterday, forty eight failed, and will be sent home.

The Southern Pacific Railroad bill has passed the Texas Legislature.

Complete anarchy is said to prevail in Venezuela.

The Virginia Homestead Law.

This act provides that every householder or head of a family, in addition to the articles exempt from distress or levy under the former law, shall be entitled to hold exempt from seizure or sale, under any process issued or any debt heretofore or hereafter contracted, his real and personal property or either, including money and debts due him to the value not exceeding two thousand dollars to be selected by the debtor. But this property shall not be exempt from seizure and sale for debts of the following description: For the purchase price of said property or any part of it; for service rendered by a laboring person or mechanic; for liabilities incurred by any public officer, or officer of court, or any fiduciary or any attorney at law for money collected; for a lawful claim for any taxes levied or assessments occurring after the first day of June, 1866; for rent hereafter accruing; and for the legal or taxable loss of any public officer.

The lien by reason of any execution levied on property that has been restored to the defendant or judgment rendered or docketed after April 17th, 1861, and before March 4th, 1872, is not to continue except for debts of the first three classes. Nothing in this act is to interfere with the sale of the property of a bankrupt or insolvent debtor.

The debtor is allowed to waive his right to exemption by inserting in the body of the bond, note or other evidence of the contract, that he waives it, for which the words "I hereby waive the benefit of my homestead exemption" are declared to be sufficient. To be entitled to the full benefit of an exempt homestead, the party must claim it in the form prescribed by the fourth section of the act. The 4th, 5th and 6th sections we copy in full.

4. To be entitled to the full benefit of a homestead exempt from levy, seizure, garnishment or sale, said householder or head of family shall declare, by deed duly recorded in the deed book of the county in which said homestead or the greater part thereof is situated, his intention to claim such homestead, with a description of the property so claimed as such homestead, or if it is intended to claim such homestead in property of greater value than is specified in the first section of this act, or in property held in joint tenancy, copartnership or in common, a reasonable certain description of the property out of which such homestead is intended to be claimed; provided, that in case such intent shall be expressed in the deed or will concerning such property it shall not be necessary for the householder or head of a family to execute a deed declaring such intent.

A homestead may be claimed in equitable as well as legal estates.

5. Property subject to mortgages, deeds of trust, or other liens, shall be subject to the claim of homestead, upon the payment or discharge of such liens, but said property, so far as the liens mentioned in the second section are concerned, shall be subject to the claim of homestead without the payment or discharge of such last named liens. If partition is necessary in any case in order to ascertain the homestead, the same may be had as now prescribed by law, and the commissioners appointed to make partition, shall, after the partition is made, report also to the court appointing them by metes and bounds the homestead chosen by the party entitled thereto; which report, when confirmed by said court shall be recorded.

6. Whenever it is proposed to sell, extend or rent by decree or other legal process, the real estate of any householder or head of a family, and the homestead shall not have been laid off as prescribed by law, such householder or head of a family may thereupon make selection of a homestead by deed as prescribed in section four of this act, and should such homestead, or any homestead selected under this act, be charged to be excessive, the court, by whose order the same is directed to be sold, extended or rented, shall appoint three disinterested commissioners, being freeholders, not connected with any of the parties, who, after being duly sworn, shall examine the premises and set apart therein a homestead for the debtor and his family, and return a written description of the same to the court, in order that the same may be recorded as the homestead.

When the real estate proposed to be sold, extended or rented is of greater value than the homestead, the court may, after being duly sworn, shall examine the premises and set apart therein a homestead for the debtor and his family, and return a written description of the same to the court, in order that the same may be recorded as the homestead.

When the real estate proposed to be sold, extended or rented is of greater value than the homestead, the court may, after being duly sworn, shall examine the premises and set apart therein a homestead for the debtor and his family, and return a written description of the same to the court, in order that the same may be recorded as the homestead.

When the real estate proposed to be sold, extended or rented is of greater value than the homestead, the court may, after being duly sworn, shall examine the premises and set apart therein a homestead for the debtor and his family, and return a written description of the same to the court, in order that the same may be recorded as the homestead.

When the real estate proposed to be sold, extended or rented is of greater value than the homestead, the court may, after being duly sworn, shall examine the premises and set apart therein a homestead for the debtor and his family, and return a written description of the same to the court, in order that the same may be recorded as the homestead.

When the real estate proposed to be sold, extended or rented is of greater value than the homestead, the court may, after being duly sworn, shall examine the premises and set apart therein a homestead for the debtor and his family, and return a written description of the same to the court, in order that the same may be recorded as the homestead.

When the real estate proposed to be sold, extended or rented is of greater value than the homestead, the court may, after being duly sworn, shall examine the premises and set apart therein a homestead for the debtor and his family, and return a written description of the same to the court, in order that the same may be recorded as the homestead.

When the real estate proposed to be sold, extended or rented is of greater value than the homestead, the court may, after being duly sworn, shall examine the premises and set apart therein a homestead for the debtor and his family, and return a written description of the same to the court, in order that the same may be recorded as the homestead.

When the real estate proposed to be sold, extended or rented is of greater value than the homestead, the court may, after being duly sworn, shall examine the premises and set apart therein a homestead for the debtor and his family, and return a written description of the same to the court, in order that the same may be recorded as the homestead.

When the real estate proposed to be sold, extended or rented is of greater value than the homestead, the court may, after being duly sworn, shall examine the premises and set apart therein a homestead for the debtor and his family, and return a written description of the same to the court, in order that the same may be recorded as the homestead.

When the real estate proposed to be sold, extended or rented is of greater value than the homestead, the court may, after being duly sworn, shall examine the premises and set apart therein a homestead for the debtor and his family, and return a written description of the same to the court, in order that the same may be recorded as the homestead.

When the real estate proposed to be sold, extended or rented is of greater value than the homestead, the court may, after being duly sworn, shall examine the premises and set apart therein a homestead for the debtor and his family, and return a written description of the same to the court, in order that the same may be recorded as the homestead.

When the real estate proposed to be sold, extended or rented is of greater value than the homestead, the court may, after being duly sworn, shall examine the premises and set apart therein a homestead for the debtor and his family, and return a written description of the same to the court, in order that the same may be recorded as the homestead.

When the real estate proposed to be sold, extended or rented is of greater value than the homestead, the court may, after being duly sworn, shall examine the premises and set apart therein a homestead for the debtor and his family, and return a written description of the same to the court, in order that the same may be recorded as the homestead.

When the real estate proposed to be sold, extended or rented is of greater value than the homestead, the court may, after being duly sworn, shall examine the premises and set apart therein a homestead for the debtor and his family, and return a written description of the same to the court, in order that the same may be recorded as the homestead.

When the real estate proposed to be sold, extended or rented is of greater value than the homestead, the court may, after being duly sworn, shall examine the premises and set apart therein a homestead for the debtor and his family, and return a written description of the same to the court, in order that the same may be recorded as the homestead.

When the real estate proposed to be sold, extended or rented is of greater value than the homestead, the court may, after being duly sworn, shall examine the premises and set apart therein a homestead for the debtor and his family, and return a written description of the same to the court, in order that the same may be recorded as the homestead.

When the real estate proposed to be sold, extended or rented is of greater value than the homestead, the court may, after being duly sworn, shall examine the premises and set apart therein a homestead for the debtor and his family, and return a written description of the same to the court, in order that the same may be recorded as the homestead.

When the real estate proposed to be sold, extended or rented is of greater value than the homestead, the court may, after being duly sworn, shall examine the premises and set apart therein a homestead for the debtor and his family, and return a written description of the same to the court, in order that the same may be recorded as the homestead.

When the real estate proposed to be sold, extended or rented is of greater value than the homestead, the court may, after being duly sworn, shall examine the premises and set apart therein a homestead for the debtor and his family, and return a written description of the same to the court, in order that the same may be recorded as the homestead.

shall make it out of such part of the property from which it is to be taken as may be selected by the party entitled thereto. And the homestead so purchased or assigned as aforesaid shall be duly recorded as aforesaid.

A homestead so set apart or purchased shall not be mortgaged, encumbered or aliened by the owner, if a married man, except by a deed executed and acknowledged in the form provided for conveyances for married women. In the same manner the homestead may be sold and the proceeds invested in a new homestead.

After the death of the debtor, the homestead continues for the benefit of the widow and children of the deceased until the death or marriage of the widow, and after her death or marriage, for the exclusive benefit of the minor children until the youngest child becomes twenty-one years of age.

The property then passes according to the law of descent or to the will of the decedent, subject to the claims of his creditors. If the wife obtain a divorce from a debtor, on account of his fault or misconduct, the title to the homestead is to be devolved to the wife and minor children, as if he were dead.

If any person entitled to the exemption shall have departed this life since the adoption of the present constitution, the 10th section of the act provides the mode in which his widow and children may secure the homestead. If the homestead is of less value than two thousand dollars, the debtor may make up the sum of two thousand by adding such personal property and debts as he may select. The widow, designating his selection must be recorded.

And so too must be the writing by which the widow and children designate in case the debtor dies without claim of homestead. Provision is made for any creditor to contest before the judge of the county court the valuation of the property set apart as a homestead. The judge is to appoint three freeholders to assess the value, and if found to exceed the amount to which the debtor is entitled, the surplus shall be liable. Any householder or head of a family who shall fail to set apart a homestead or the exempted personal property, according to the provisions of the act, and who desires to avail himself afterwards of the exemption, may proceed in the forms prescribed by the 10th and 11th sections of the act, and still have his exemption secured. —Richmond Enquirer.

On Sunday afternoon, Patrick Matthews, one of oldest citizens of Lynchburg, died at the advanced age of eighty seven years. Mr. M. was a native of Ireland, but for over half a century had been a resident of Lynchburg, and was at one time one of the most prominent merchants and business men.

In the U. S. Circuit Court at Richmond on Monday Chief Justice Chase delivered a decision that an administrator who invested his trust funds in Confederate bonds must make a new settlement with the heirs.

The Lexington Gazette, expresses its choice for the "next conservative candidate for the Chief Magistracy of this State," and nominates A. H. H. Stuart.

The City Council of Richmond, with but one dissenting voice, yesterday voted an appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the deepening of the channel of James river.

Several prisoners confined for various offences in Bedford county jail made their escape, on Saturday night last.

ARTIFICIAL CULTURE OF SHAD.—The Commissioners of Fisheries for the State of New York, having completed their arrangement for the artificial culture of shad, announce that they will be happy to exhibit the process, in all its stages, to any persons interested in the matter. They have established their operations at "Lewiston, New York," where they are now hatching 100,000 young shad daily. Mr. Smith Green has charge of the establishment, which is thoroughly and practically successful, and will exhibit the entire process, from the impregnation of the egg, through the various stages of the embryo, to the production of the perfect fish. The commissioners are particularly anxious that all who doubt the feasibility of artificial pisciculture, or who are about introducing the practice in other waters, should call and see the operation in all its details.

Virginia is interested in that subject, but we have no "commissioner" or other person authorized to respond to the invitation of the New York commissioners. —Rich. Whig.

"Honor to whom Honor is due." Who is Wm. D. Massey? He is a self-made man, many of whom adorn our country; an original Republican.

He was appointed to his present office at a period when it was defamatory, if not dangerous, to accept office under the Great Republican President, and was met by the Southern sympathizers with coldness amounting almost to insult. He was the ardent friend and strong advocate of President Grant in the late contest, and did him service not only in the social circle but as a popular and efficient orator before the people.

A scandalous charge and persecution have been urged against him. After having been critically examined by one of the most able and honorable lawyers in the State, (Mr. S. R. R. R.), he was fully and honorably acquitted. Can and will the Hon. Senate of the U. S. confirm another and thus imply *culpa*? If they do so the Republican party will lose more than one thousand votes in this district. God knows how many more north and south.

A VIRGINIAN who voted for A. Lincoln.

The following is an abstract of the reports of the National Banks in Virginia made to the Controller of the Treasury showing their condition at the close of business on the 9th instant:

Resources, loans and discounts, \$4,435,630; United States bonds, \$2,584,000; due from banks \$177,258; checks and other cash items, \$185,308; cash \$749,670; including in specie, \$102,835; three per cents, \$500; liabilities—capital, \$2,233,000; profits, \$227,521; bank notes outstanding, \$2,067,927; deposits, \$4,762,660; due to banks, \$268,000; aggregates, \$9,292,770.

An abstract of the provisions of the Homestead Law of this State, is published in to-day's Gazette.

In Mobile, on the 8th instant, AMAND STICKNEY, wife of Lawrence P. Hill, aged 42 years.

Also, on the 24th instant, at half past four o'clock p. m., SAMUEL LINDSAY HILL, a Scotchman, aged 34 years, a resident of New Orleans for the past 2 years, and brother of Lawrence P. Hill, died.

On Wednesday morning, at the residence of Thomas Smith, No. 8 Water st., FLORENCE GIBBERT, infant daughter of George W. and Virginia Harrison, aged 10 months, died.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, the 30th, from the dwelling, at 10 o'clock, to which the friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

The members of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council elected on the 26th ult. are hereby notified to assemble at their respective chambers on FRIDAY, July 1st, at 10 o'clock, a. m. for the purpose of organizing and installing the Mayor elect.

W. N. BECKLEY, Mayor.

LOST—An enameled GOLD BEAST PIN with a blue ribbon. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 321 King street, or to this office.

JOHN J. JAMESON, Clerk.

At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

CITY COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held June 28th, 1870, there were present:—

SUMMER RESORTS.

RAWLEY SPRINGS,

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, VA.

This delightful Summer resort is situated in the Mountains of the Valley of Virginia, 12 miles west from Harrisonburg.

The Rawley water has long been known as the strongest and best Chalybeate in the State. It is alternative, euphoric, tonic, diuretic, and sometimes aperient in its action. As a remedy in scrofula, chronic catarrhs, and chlorosis, hysteria, neuralgia, general debility, diseases of the urinary organs, and of the uterus, and in general for all maladies which are caused by poverty of the blood and an enfeebled condition of the nervous system, the Rawley water is unrivalled.

AS A TONIC WATER IT HAS NO EQUAL AMONG THE MINERAL SPRINGS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Invalids whose constitutions have been broken down by acute or chronic diseases; or whose systems have become enervated and enfeebled under the relaxing and debilitating effects of residence in unhealthy locations, or by irregular habits of life, may confidently expect to regain HEALTH and STRENGTH from this medicinal Fountain—while the beautiful scenery, invigorating climate, ample facilities for pleasant recreation and amusement, and moderate board, offer rare attractions, both to the votaries of pleasure and those who seek the restoration of health.

Since the last season, in addition to the cottages, which have been made comfortable, A LARGE AND HANDSOME HOTEL, sufficient for the accommodation of 200 guests, has been erected. It is fitted up throughout with entirely NEW FURNITURE, and in the best style. A fine piano will be found in the Ladies' Parlor.

Good Music will be in attendance. A Billiard Saloon and Bowling Alley on the premises.

The Hotel accommodations will be STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. Board per day \$2.50; per week \$15; per month \$35.

The Hotel will be regularly opened for visitors on the FIRST DAY OF JULY, under the management of Mr. SAMUEL GOODE, formerly of the Hot Springs, Va.

There will be a daily line of stages connecting with the cars at Harrisonburg—Fare \$1.00. Resident Physicians, Dr. J. N. GORDON, or in his absence Dr. Wm. Williams, one of the best of whom will be promptly in attendance during the entire season. A. B. RICK.

President of the Board of Directors. Rockingham Co., Va. 18—608.

CHARLES SPRINGS.

This favorite resort is now ready for the reception of EXCURSIONISTS, PLEASURE TRAVELERS, and the cities of the District renders it the most desirable place in this section of country for a day's enjoyment. Application can be made to NATHANIEL HAYES, agent for J. F. C. Carlin, at the depot of the A. L. & H. R. R.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1792. LEAD BEATER & BROS.

DEALERS IN PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, GARDEN SEEDS, SPICES, ACIDS, &c.</